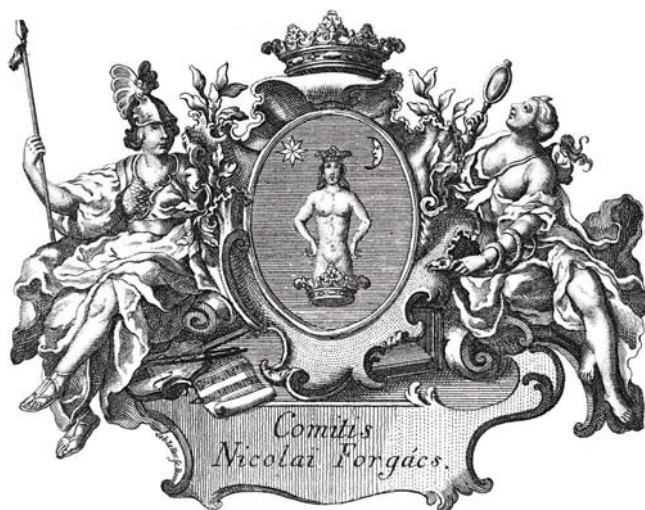


KNIHA

2016

ZBORNÍK
O PROBLÉMOCH A DEJINÁCH
KNIŽNEJ KULTÚRY

*Výskum dejín knižnej kultúry na Slovensku
a v stredoeurópskom priestore*



SLOVENSKÁ NÁRODNÁ KNIŽNICA
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A V STREDOEURÓPSKOM PRIESTORE

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THE LIBRARY OF LAWYER AND JUSTICE MINISTER TIVADAR PAULER (1816 – 1886) IN 1872

Anna TŰSKÉS

Tivadar Pauler was a lawyer and university professor as well as a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, held the position of Minister of Religion and Education once, and Minister of Justice twice. He was one of the major lawyers of the second half of the 19th century, his life and works have been studied sufficiently,¹ however his diary is unpublished yet.² He was an avid book collector, and left a library of rare and valuable works, the catalogue of which still exists among his documents and personal bequest in the Eötvös Loránd University Library, Budapest. The library catalogue was made in 1872 when Pauler was fifty-six years old. It contains more than one thousand and six hundred books. The catalogue is dominated by the presence of law books, but shows also the interest for history, literature, religion and travels. It is imperative to observe that this was a working library. In the scholarly works of Pauler, many notes quote titles in the catalogue of his library.

In 2004 I prepared the descriptive list of the legacy of the Pauler family kept in the Department of the Manuscripts of the Budapest University Library, which has since been published in PDF format on the library website.³ It was then that I took many family relics in my hands, for example the writing practice made by Tivadar Pauler at the age of ten in high school [1], his portrait photo taken in 1861 [2], his calling card, his obituary, and the tuft of his wife, Sarlota Deréky. I typed the catalogue of the library prepared in 1872, however, I did not deal with the identification of the items then. When I started to identify the items some months ago, I found many errors in my list typed ten years ago.

The manuscript catalogue of Pauler's library has a list of 1620 items. Each item is written on a separate cardboard. The cartons in alphabetical order of the author or the title are bound in six folders [3]. The cartons are written by one unique hand. The catalogue reflects the state of the library in 1872, later works are not included. The catalogue description consists of two parts – 1. a combination of number and letter which indicated the placement of the book, 2. description of the author and title, the place and date of publishing and volume number [4]. I was wondering during my work, what the grouping by combination of number and letter tags could have been like. I assumed that some thematic system would outline. I thought that this grouping would allow me insight into the layout of the

¹ Ld. pl.: SZABADFALVI, József. Pauler Tivadar, az észjogtudomány utolsó nagy alakja. In: *Zempléni múza*. 2014, vol. 14., no. 2. p. 12-18; ESTÓK, József. A magyar börtönügy arcképcsarnoka: Pauler Tivadar (1816 – 1886). In: *Börtönügyi szemle*. 2009, vol. 28, no. 4, p. 69-74; P. MIKLÓS, Tamás. Adalékok Pauler Tivadar (1816 – 1886) pályafutásához. In: *Comitatus*. 1998, vol. 8, no. 3., p. 62-70; FELKAI, László. Pauler Tivadar, a közoktatásügyi miniszter. In: *Pedagógiai szemle*. 1987, vol. 37, no. 1, p. 50-58.

² National Széchényi Library, Manuscript Collection, Quart. Hung. 2611/1. 355 f., 2611/2. 429 f.

³ *Descriptive list of the legacy of the Pauler family, Eötvös Loránd University Library* [online]. 2004 [cit. 2016-04-15]. Available from: <http://www.konyvtar.elte.hu/regi/kincseink/kezirat/pauler.htm>

library and, by proxy, into the way of thinking of its owner. However, my hypothesis was not confirmed because very different-themed works got grouped into some units.

On the contrary, other units appear to be homogeneous, for example, in category I.B. only law works can be exclusively found. In category II.C natural law prevails. Two reviews belong to category I.D., 18 volumes of the *New Hungarian Museum* (*Új Magyar Muzeum*) published between 1850 – 1859, and 16 volumes of the *Notification of the Hungarian Academy* (*Magyar Akadémiai Értesítő*) were published between 1847 and 1862. Most of the Free Masonry works are in category I.h.

Not only the library catalogue, but also a part of the book collection exists in the Budapest University Library and in other university libraries in Hungary. The identification of books available in the Budapest University Library is not easy at all – I found Pauler's handwritten possessor mark written in black ink in some books [5], and in others "Pauler" a mark written in pencil can be read [6], probably entered when the books got to the library. Professor of the Nagyszombat University Faculty of Law, János József Zelenay was the former owner of some books (164., 1420.) [7]. Other books were previously owned by the Jesuit College of Nagyszombat (237.) [8]. The former owner of one book was Caspar Gilbert Mellerstad, Vicar in Stettfeld (141.) [9].

Other books have been identified with the stamp label "Pauler Tivadar's" by the libraries of Pécs, Szeged and Debrecen Universities. For example four works can be found in the University Library and Knowledge Centre of University of Pécs, which originated from the "Science and Technical University Reading Group":

1. Ludwig Ross Griech – *Wanderung in Griechenland* (1169.),
2. Márton Schwartner – *Statistik des Königreichs Martin Ungern* (1276.),
3. Johann Springer – *Statistik des österreichischen Kaiserstaates* (1308.),
4. Julius Franz Schneller's book titled *Staaten-Geschichte* (1249.).

A three volume publication can be found in the Library of the University of Szeged – Mihály Szibenliszt's *Institutiones juris privati Romani* (1376.). Items not listed in the 1872 catalogue, as written or acquired later, can also be found with the possessor entry of Tivadar Pauler in University Libraries in Hungary, for example, the work of Sándor Plósz *On Common Dispute Law (A keresetjogról)* published in 1876, the copy with the seal and marginal notes of Tivadar Pauler can be found in the University Library in Debrecen. Therefore, these works can still be studied today, for example for possessor entries and marginal notes. The examination of the collection has not taken place so far, although, I attempted to identify and study as many books as possible.

Based on this list we can say that Pauler curated a first-rate law library which also contains important specialised studies of the period. About two-thirds of the books are in Latin and German, the rest is in French and in Hungarian. The timeline distribution of the works is as follows: only 17 books are from the 17th century; these are legal and literary works. The earliest book (164.) is an 1609 Frankfurt publication of French jurist and philosopher Jean Bodin's *De republica*, written in 1576, followed by the work of Justinian's the *Institutio* published in 1622 in Köthen (53.) and then in 1677 in Salzburg (616.). Among them there is a Bible published in 1679 in Cologne (141.) as well as antique (Valerius Maximus (1498.) and Ovidius (1015.)), Renaissance (e.g. Joannes Leo Africanus (17.), Justus Lipsius (618.) and Machiavelli (835)) and works of baroque literature (e.g.

Behamb Johann Ferdinand (112.) and Milton (928.)). The rest of the books is from the 18th and 19th centuries about fifty percent respectively.

As usual, in the libraries of the 18 – 19th centuries certain Greek and Latin classics can be found.⁴ Especially Marcus Tullius Cicero's works are dominant, exactly with four works (217.-220.), Horatius with three books (589.-591.), Ovidius (1014.-1015.) and Socrates with two books (1293.-1294.), Homer (588.), Aristotle (64.), Julius Caesar (203.), Sallustius Crispus (1201.), Seneca (1282.) and Martialis (885.) are represented with one book each mostly in original Latin, on occasion in German or Hungarian translation. Four editions of the Bible can be found in the library:

1. The earliest, aforementioned edition published in 1679 in Cologne (141.),
2. The last edition of the Dietenberger Bible published in 1776 in Augsburg (301.),
3. György Káldi's Hungarian translation adapted by József B. Tárkányi in an 1865 Eger edition (1368.),
4. The second edition of the translation (Pest, 1870) by Lutheran teacher Sámuel Kámory (669.).

Furthermore, works on mostly legal and parliamentary documents, statistics related to the operation of the Hungarian state, books on religious subjects and books on presenting the history and operation of the Catholic Church, as well as the medieval and modern writers of the Hungarian history (Anonymus, György Pray).

At the same time, a number of unique features can be observed. For example, some items show a very strong interest in Free Masonry, clearly indicating Pauler's involvement (48., 138., 404., 411., 429., 722., 813., 1114., 1514.-1515.). For example, among them, we can find:

1. Economist, lawyer, and later the press owner Jean-Pierre Louis Beyerlé's work the *Versuch über die Freimaurerei* (1514.),

⁴ Vö. pl. BUDA, Attila. A Károlyiak fői könyvtára. In: S. GALAMBOS and É. KUJBUSNÉ MECSEI, eds. *Szabolcs – Szatmár – Beregi levéltári évkönyv, XVII.* Nyíregyháza: Szabolcs – Szatmár – Bereg Megyei Önkormányzat Levéltára, 2006, p. 535-548; CSORBA, György. Kmety György könyvgyűjteménye a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Könyvtárában. In: *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények*. 2013, vol. 126, no. 3, p. 839-853; GÁNGÓ, Gábor. *Eötvös József könyvtára*. Budapest: Argumentum, 1995; GRANASZTÓI, Olga. Olvasótól – olvasóig. Észrevételek a magyar olvasástörténeti kutatások aktuális kérdéseire. In: *Korall*. 2011, vol. 12, no. 1 (43), p. 5-24; GYÁNI, Gábor. Az olvasó táblabíró. Középosztályi műveltség a 19. század végén. In: *Történelmi Szemle*. 1999, vol. 41, no. 3-4, p. 387-403; HUDI, József. Könyv és társadalom. In: *Könyvkultúra és művelődés a XVIII. – XX. századi Veszprém megyében*. Budapest: Gondolat, 2009; HALMOS, Károly and Richárd SEBŐK. Hild József könyvtára (Rövid ismertetés és konkordancia). In: *Tanulmányok Budapest Múltjából*. 2013, vol. 38, p. 57-114; KOCISIS, Éva. Mátyás Flórián, Pécs első akadémikusának könyvtára. In: L. KULT and I. ÓDOR, eds. *Rangos familiák – jeles személyek a 18. – 20. századi Dél-Dunántúlon*. /Baranyai Történelmi Közlemények 6./ Pécs: Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Baranya Megyei Levéltára, 2014, p. 215-244; MARÓTY, Katalin. Wéber Antal könyvtára. Adalékok a XIX. századi építészeti szakirodalom kutatásához. In: *Építés – Építészettudomány*. 2006, vol. 34, no. 1-2, p. 87-112; PERÉNYI, Roland. Mit olvas a pesti polgár? Kísérlet a Janny család könyvtárának rekonstrukciójára. In: J. B. VARGA, ed. *Tanulmányok Budapest Múltjából 33*. Budapest: BTM, 2007, p. 59-70; SZABÓ G., Zoltán. *Kölcsey Ferenc könyvtára és olvasmányai*. Budapest: Országos Széchényi Könyvtár – Gondolat Kiadó, 2009; VÖRÖS, Károly. Egy győri nemes könyvtára a forradalom előtt. Adalék reformkori általános műveltségünk történetéhez. In: *Magyar Könyvszemle*. 1955, vol. 71, no. 1-2, p. 72-87.

2. Protestant theologist Paul Joachim Siegmund Vogel's work *Briefen die Freimaurerei betreffend* (411.) who served "enlightenment" in his youth but turned deeply religious later,
3. The two-volume *Freemason's Constitution* (Szabadkőműves alkotmány, 48., 722.) written by Scottish James Anderson,
4. Founder of several Hungarian masonry lodges Ludwig Lewis' work – *Geschichte der Freimaurerei in Österreich* (813.),
5. German Karl August Ragotzky's work *Unterhaltungen für denkender Freymaurer* (1114.),
6. And *Betbuch für Freymaurer* (138.).

Among the items of the catalogue many Catholic works can be found. Besides the four editions of the *Bible*, there are five works and legends depicting the life of Saints:

1. Several volumes of *The Lives of Saints* (*Szentek élete*) written by Bishop János Zalka and Canon Ferenc Zsihovics from the years of 1850s and 1860s (1602., 1616.-1617.),
2. French journalist, historian, Count Charles Forbes Montalembert's work written in 1836 is the first history book on the *History of Hungarian St. Elizabeth* published in Hungarian translation in 1862 in Eger (*Magyar Szent Erzsébet történeté*, 944),
3. Literary historian Ferenc Toldy's two original language editions from 1858 – 1859 were in Pauler's possession: *Legends of the Hungarian Saints by the Carthesian Anonymous as well as the Legendary book of Debrecen including the Legend of Krisztina* (*Magyar szentek legendái a Carthausi Névtelentől* and *A Debreczeni legendáskönyv a Krisztina-legendával együtt*, 1445., 1453.).

In his library, there were two copies from the later printed edition of two prayer books the *Officium Rákóczianum* named after Francis I. Rákóczi, they were printed in 1825 in Buda (992.).⁵ Works on Universal Church history can also be found in the library, for example works on the council of Trent (1196.) as well as two works on the history of the Jesuit order (440., 1587.).

Law is the main theme of the library. Seven works (53., 186., 509., 576., 1010., 1376-1377.) focus on Roman law including Justinian's *Institutio* mentioned above, in two editions, one in Latin and the other published in 1864 and translated to Hungarian by lawyer Pál Hoffmann. The Hungarian customary standard work, István Werbőczy's *Tripartitum* (*Hármaskönyv*) published in two Hungarian editions in the mid-19th century (1519.-1520.), as well as the *Rhetoric* (*Szónoklattan*) in Werbőczy extract in 1870 (1521.) and the János Okolicsányi's book published in 1648 in Lőcse (994.), were present in the library. In the catalogue we can find the works of the second half of the 16th century's renowned French political thinker Jean Bodin (164.), the 17th century jurist Hugo Grotius from the Netherlands (607.-608., 668.), as well as the 17th century German jurist, political thinker Samuel Puffendorf (538., 1098., 1178.). I have identified the copy of *Corpus juris*

⁵ KNAPP, Éva. *Officium Rákóczianum. Az I. Rákóczi Ferencről elnevezett imádságoskönyv története és nyomtatott kiadásai*. Budapest: Borda, 2000, cat. nr. 95.

Canonici (237.) edited in 1696, owned by Pauler in the collection of the Budapest University Library. He acquired this book in 1835. The marking on the length of intersection at beginning of the chapters, presumably can be attributed to him [10].

Besides the legal orientation, a certain orientation towards natural sciences can also be observed. This can be seen in the works of Georges-Louis Leclerc Buffon's *Allgemeine Naturgeschichte* (190.), and in two high school textbooks – and in the work of Ferdinand Nándor Lutter's revised and expanded edition of *The Principles of Natural Science (A természettan alaprajza)*, in 1853 (831.), and works of Ignác Szabó the *Natural Science Geography (Természettani Földrajz, 1350.)*. Pauler's domestic and foreign travels are justified by various travel books, city maps and travel guides:

1. There is a map of Graz (1071.), and there are two of Vienna (984., 1072.),
2. Physician Henrik Freund's book on the spa resort in Harkány, from 1871 (413.),
3. The fourth book of Lloyd's illustrated guidebook series with the description of the trip from Vienna to Trieste (1500.),
4. Description of the trip of German mineral researcher, geologist Johann Gottlieb Lehmann from Pressburg to Nagyszeben (806.),
5. German philologist and archaeologist Ludwig Ross's book on *Griechenland Wanderung* (1169.).

Works referring to the interests of orientalism or exotic themes are completely missing from the library. On the contrary, books dealing with Hungarian language and Hungarian origin are presented:

1. Lutheran pastor and Free Mason Ignac Aurel Fessler's book written in 1794 on Hun King Attila, in German edition in 1809 (392.),
2. Chaplain writer Wilhelm Gärtner's five-act tragedy, titled *Attila* (437.),
3. Catholic priest, church historian and armenologist Kristóf Lukácsy's book on *The old names and place of residents of the early ancestors of the Hungarians based on original Armenian sources, written in 1870 (A magyarok őselei hajdankori nevei és lakhelyei eredeti örmény kútfők után, 828.)*,
4. Catholic priest Pál Seidel Pátkai's book on *The History of the Hungarians*, written in 1872 (*A magyarok története, 1281.*).

There is a large number and variety of lexicons and encyclopaedias in the library. Pauler had also acquired the works of statistics, including the work of the first national representative Márton Schwartner's *Statistik des Königreichs Ungarn* in 1809 (1276.);⁶ it was the second edition in Buda. Even two books of the forerunners of psychology, the German philosopher Friedrich August Carus had been in the library (209.-210.). Works dealing with educational history and histories of universities in Hungary are presented in large numbers (232., 805., 1314.), such as Ferenc Kazy's *University History of Nagyszombat* (697.), Fejér György's book on the University moved to Buda and later from Buda to Pest (381.), Ernő Mátrai's book on the University of Kolozsvár (902.), and Tamás Stockinger's notebook titled *Speaking of public education and universities (Beszéd a közművelődés és az egyetemekről, 1322.)*. Probably, Pauler could also have used these works in his several uni-

⁶ BUDA, ref. 4, p. 540.

versity-history works, for example, to the *History of Royal Hungarian University of Science of Budapest (A budapesti Magyar Királyi Tudomány-Egyetem története)*, published in 1888.

Last but not least, universal and Hungarian literary text publications are worth considering. I have detailed the presence of ancient Greek and Roman authors mentioned above. The Byzantine, Islamic and European medieval authors are completely absent, which suggests that the owner of the library did not show many interests in them at all. The Renaissance literature is better represented; one book of Boccaccio, Machiavelli and Justus Lipsius (233., 618., 835.), Tamás Kempis's work *The Imitation of Christ* in one French and one Latin edition from the 1840s (703., 1455.), Shakespeare's works in German and Hungarian translation are included in the catalogue (804., 1283.-1284.). From the Baroque literature, one-one book from John Milton, Miklós Zrínyi, and Miklós Esterházy can be found (928., 1615., 364.). From the literature of the Classicism and the Enlightenment in the 18th century, Montesquieu is represented by two works (945.-946.), Voltaire (967.), Rousseau (1179.), Lessing (811.) and Ferenc Faludi (374.) by one book in the catalogue. The 18th century's Hungarian philosophy, language and history literature are represented by János Lethenyei (812.), József Kármán (673.), Mátyás Bél (117.), Sámuel Timon (1435.), Károly Koppi (745.) with one book, György Pray with three works (1090.-1092.) and György Márton Kovachich with four works (752.-753., 755., 758.).

Goethe and works of his contemporary literature are also little represented in the catalogue – there are two books by Goethe in 6 volumes (463., 465.), two Schiller editions in 19 volumes (1220.-1221.), Kotzebue and Walter Scott works book each (750., 1271.). Realism and contemporary foreign literature is completely missing from the library. The 19th century Hungarian literature is represented by Vitéz Mihály Csokonai, Ferenc Kölcsey and *All works* of Károly Kisfaludy (*Minden munkái*, 260., 763., 713.-714.), the short novel by Mór Jókai *The varchoniták* (625.), József Bajza's *Collected works (Összegyűjtött munkái*, 79.), *Poems* by Sándor Petőfi from 1845 (*Versei*, 1057.) and Petőfi's poems in French edition from 1871 (1485.). The works of two close colleagues are also included in the catalogue: a lawyer, and poet Ferenc Császár's book of poetry *The autumn foliage* from 1857 (*Őszi lombok*, 254.), and three novels of a lawyer, writer József Eötvös (341., 346., 348.). On this basis, I conclude that Pauler took pleasure in reading in Latin, German, French and Hungarian.

Pauler's library reflects the different life phases of the owner – we can find some of his textbooks from his youth, for example, a *Gradus ad Parnassum* edited in 1827 in Buda (466.). The library includes a considerable number of works of law, the National Assembly documents, books on Freemasonry and the current political literature of the late 18th century. Comparing Pauler's library with modern law libraries of his age and with other libraries in the 19th century, the low representation of literature is conspicuous.⁷ This does not mean that Pauler had not read fiction, but surely, it was not part of the law reference library recorded in the catalogue in 1872. Pauler's diary kept in the Manuscript Collection of the National Széchényi Library I found some notes that show his affinity towards and interest in literature. Between 1838 – 1848 Pauler was professor in Zagreb, and on 26th

⁷ SZABÓ, Béla. Jogászaink olvasmányai a kora újkorban. In: *Iskolakultúra*. 1997, no. 5, p. 23-34. See ref. 4.

August 1845 he described his trip to the Adriatic Sea in the diary: “We started at half past 12, and at Delnice we took the nice and comfortable enough side-road called Lujza. [...] Near Oszop, at the place called Ravnodolye we reached the highest point of the mountain (2936 ft above the sea), and soon, at Jelenje (2785 ½ ft) appeared before my eyes of the Guameno-bay of the Adriatic Sea. [...] I remember vividly the beautiful poem by Grün written about the sea.”⁸ Pauler certainly refers to a poem by the German poet and politician Anastasius Grün.⁹

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⁸ *Diary of Tivadar Pauler*. National Széchényi Library, Manuscript Collection, Quart. Hung. 2611/1. 29.f. verso.

⁹ P. e. *Am Strande, Auf dem Meere*. GRÜN, Anastasius. *Gedichte*. Leipzig: Weidmann, 1841, p. 118-119, 154-156.

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Knižnica Tivadara Paulera, právnika a ministra spravodlivosti

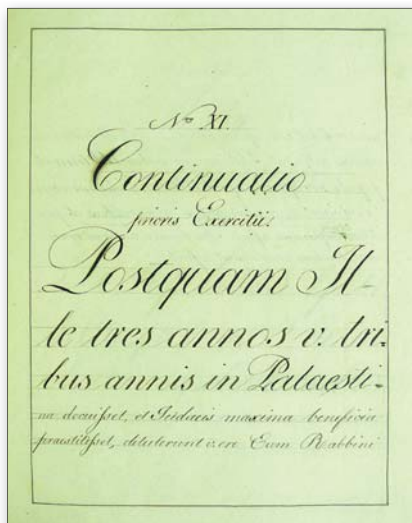
Tivadar Pauler bol právnik, univerzitný profesor, minister náboženstva a školstva počas jedného volebného obdobia, minister spravodlivosti počas dvoch volebných období a tiež člen Maďarskej akadémie vied. Pauler bol jedným z najvýznamnejších právnikov druhej polovice 19. storočia, jeho život a dielo sú podrobne preskúmané, avšak jeho denník ešte nebol publikovaný. Bol zameraným zberateľom kníh a zanechal po sebe knižnicu plnú vzácných a hodnotných kníh. Katalóg tejto knižnice je uložený spolu s jeho osobnými dokumentmi a spismi v knižnici Univerzity Eötvösa Loránda (ELTE). Bol vyhotovený v roku 1872 (v tom čase mal Pauler 56 rokov) a obsahuje viac ako 1600 záznamov o knihách. Dominantnou v knižnici bola právnická literatúra, ale zastúpenie mali aj knihy z oblasti histórie, náboženstva, cestovania, slobodomurárstva a romány. Knihy z tejto knižnice možno nájsť nielen v knižnici ELTE, ale aj v iných univerzitných knižniciach v Maďarsku – Pecs, Segedín, Debrecín. Identifikácia Paulerových kníh v knižnici ELTE nie je vôbec jednoduchá, v niektorých knihách sme našli jeho rukopisnú posesorskú značku písanú čiernym atramentom, v iných bolo zase ceruzkou napísané „Pauler“ – značka pochádza pravdepodobne z doby, keď sa

knihy dostali do knižnice ELTE. Profesor Právnickej fakulty Trnavskej Univerzity János József Zelnay bol pôvodným vlastníkom niektorých kníh, iné zasa predtým patrili jezuitskému kolégiu v Trnave. Jednu z kníh vlastnil aj Caspar Gilbert Mellerstad, vikár z Stettfeldu.

Anna Tüskés, PhD.

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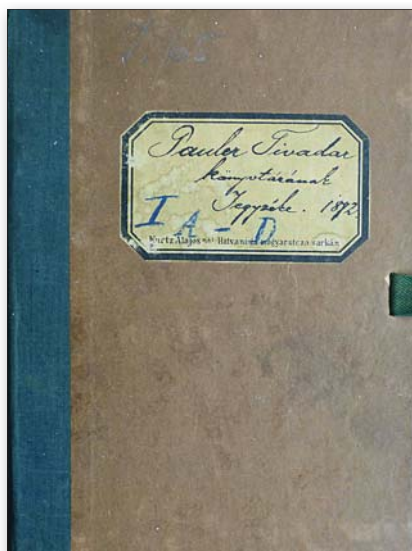
Pôsobí ako odborná asistentka na Oddelení bibliografie Inštitútu literárnych štúdií Maďarskej akadémie vied. Venuje sa výskumu histórie univerzít a francúzsko-maďarským literárnym vzťahom v 20. storočí.



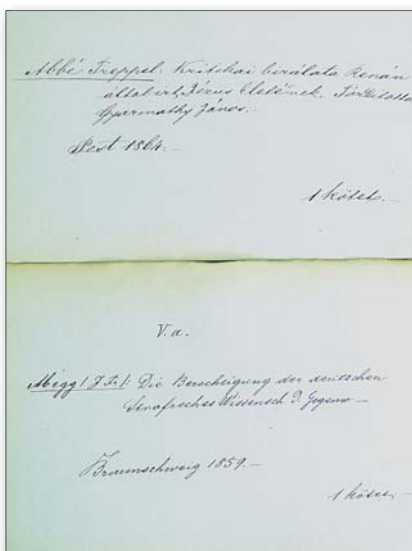
Pict. 1. Writing practice made by Tivadar Pauler at the age of ten in high school. Eötvös Loránd University Library, H150



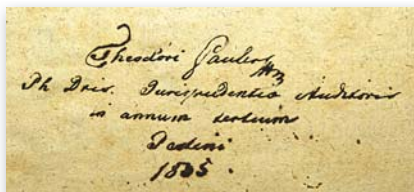
Pict. 2. Portrait photo of Tivadar Pauler taken in 1861. Eötvös Loránd University Library, F134/24 XII



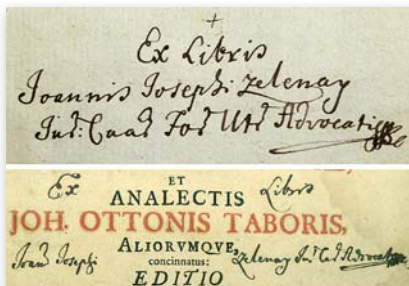
Pict. 3. First folder of the manuscript catalogue of Pauler's library. Eötvös Loránd University Library, J65



Pict. 4. Two cardboards of the manuscript catalogue of Pauler's library. Eötvös Loránd University Library, J65



Pict. 5. Pauler's handwritten possessor mark written in black ink. Eötvös Loránd University Library, Bar.02730



Pict. 7. János József Zelenay's possessor mark. Eötvös Loránd University Library, Bar.03094, Bar.03945



Pict. 6. "Pauler" mark written in pencil. Eötvös Loránd University Library, Bar.00548, Bar.03094, Bar.03945



Pict. 8. Possessor mark of the Jesuit College of Nagyszombat. Eötvös Loránd University Library, Bar.02730



Pict. 9. Caspar Gilbert Mellerstad's
possessor mark. Eötvös Loránd University
Library, Bar.00548



Pict. 10. Corpus juris Canonici edited in
1696, and acquired by Pauler in 1835.
Eötvös Loránd University Library,
Bar.02730